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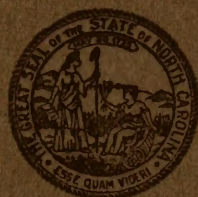
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Biennial Report

North Carolina School For the Deaf and Dumb

1909-1910

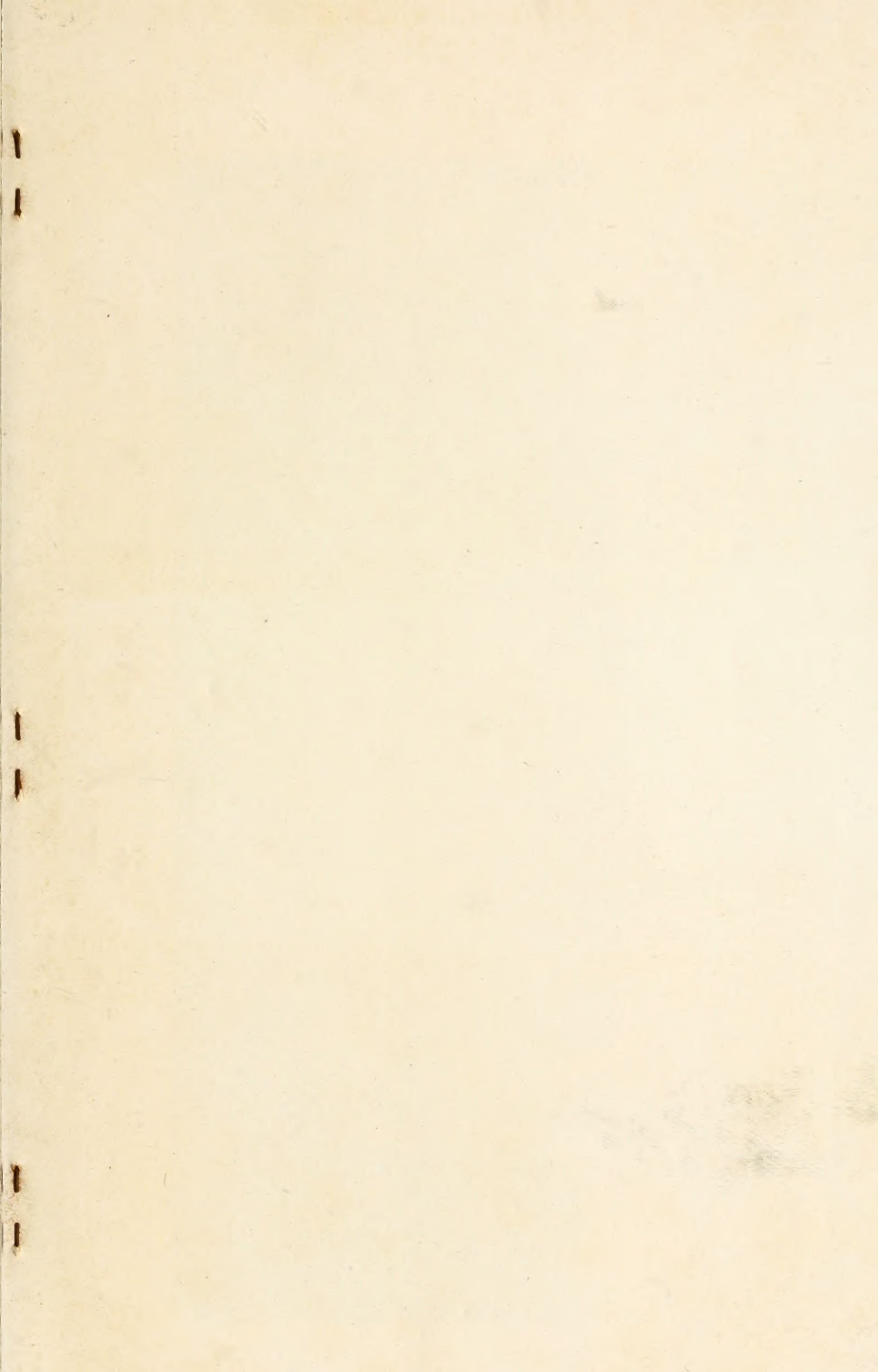


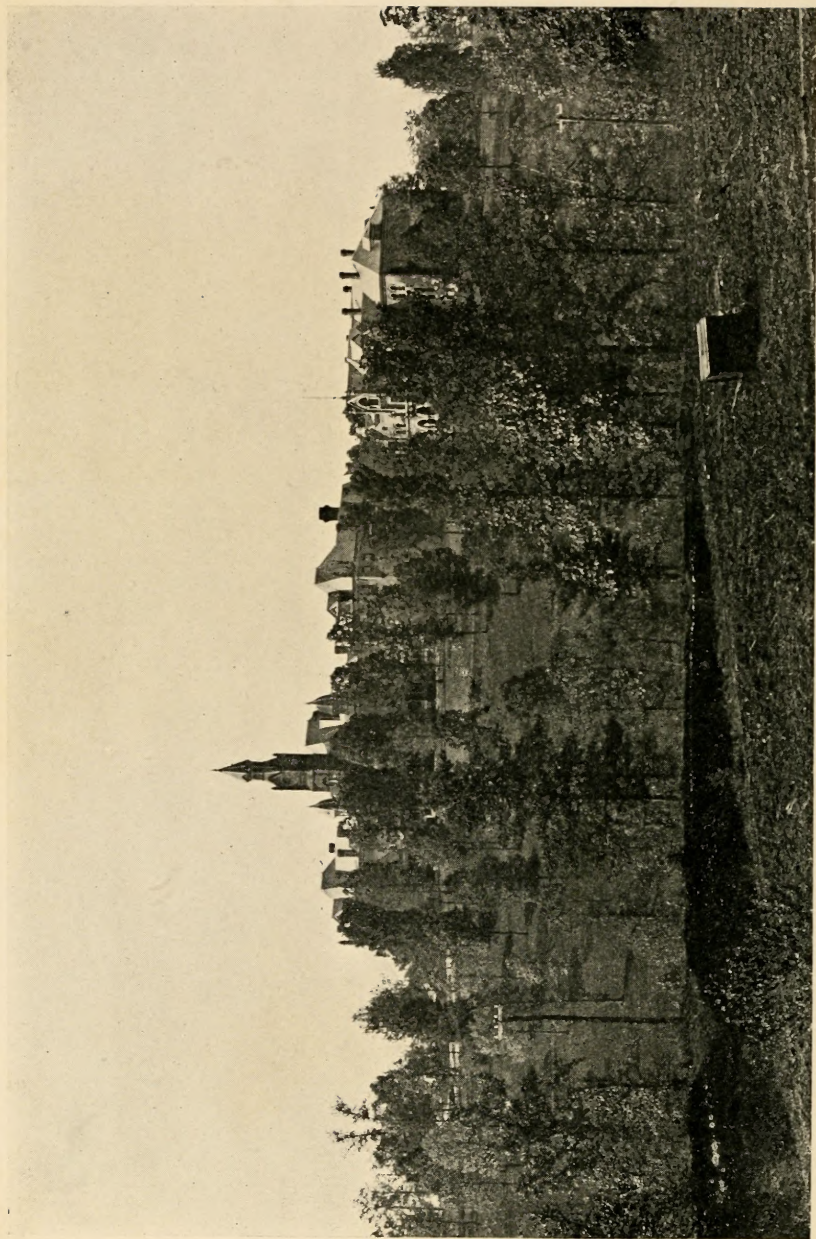
THE TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

*Compliments of
E. McH. Goodwin,
Superintendent.*



MORGANTON:
PRESS OF SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
1910





GROUNDS OF N. C. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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A. C. MILLER,	W. R. WHITSON,
I. P. JETER,	A. L. JAMES,
J. L. SCOTT, JR.	

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M. H. HOLT, President.	W. R. WHITSON, Secretary.
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SUPERINTENDENT:

E. MCK. GOODWIN, M. A.

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MISS IDA BELL.

TEACHER OF COOKING:

MISS JULIA J. POTTS.

INSTRUCTOR IN PRINTING:

W. M. SHUFORD.

INSTRUCTOR IN SHOE-MAKING:

W. A. TOWNSEND.

INSTRUCTOR IN WOOD-WORKING:

C. L. SMITH.

EXPERT IN LAUNDRY:

MRS. NORA COFFEY.

J. L. SPARKS, Farmer.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

J. R. CLODFELTER, Clerk and Steward.

C. E. ROSS, M.D., Attending Physician.

SUPERVISORS OF GIRLS:

MISS KATE WALTON,
MISS IDA PREVATT,

SUPERVISORS OF BOYS:

R. J. CHRISMAN,
MISS MARY YOUNT.

L. W. RHYNE, Engineer.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To HONORABLE W. W. KITCHIN,

Governor of North Carolina.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency herewith the tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb, and respectfully ask your careful examination of the condition, progress, and needs of the Institution of which they are the State's custodians.

In submitting this report I can do no better than to quote from my report two years ago to Governor R. B. Glenn:—

“This school is yet in its teens, having been established by act of the Legislature of 1891. This body realized the necessity of placing the blind and the deaf in different schools, for obvious reasons, and accepted the generous offer of Morganton's progressive citizens, and located the school there. They ‘Built better than they knew,’ for nowhere in the State is there a situation commanding superior advantages. The elevation above the malarial line, the excellent natural drainage, the pure water and exhilarating breezes, the panorama of the world-famous mountains which wall the northwest, together with the salubrious climate there found, make the situation ideal. Long have the citizens of Morganton been celebrated for their intelligence and social culture, and this adds much to the desirability of the location for the School.

“The history of the early struggles, the gradual and yet successful progress of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb during the eighteen years of its life, is an open book in this State, and one to which the Board of Directors point with pride. It has had difficulties, it has had problems; but neither have swerved the Board from their sense of obligation to the State, or duty to the unfortunate class for whose best physical, mental, and moral development the school was founded.

“The members of the Board have ever fully appreciated the sacred privilege placed in their hands by the State of North

Carolina. We are the custodians of a class of boys and girls whose ears have been stopped, whose lips have been sealed, who do not comprehend the meaning of life in any sense of its sacred relations, and who cannot realize the sacred obligations it imposes. But for this beneficent provision made by the State, these children must be a burden on their parents during their childhood and youth, and on the State in their maturity and old age. It is a glorious privilege to help unseal these dumb lips and to unstop these deaf ears by educational policies of which we have the directing power here; and to unfold to their mental and moral vision the material, the intellectual, the moral world with their wonderful reaches and stretches of beauty, of truth, of life; and to make happy, prosperous, independent citizenship possible to them. By means of school-room instruction they reach a standard of scholarship in spelling, writing, English, arithmetic, history, geography, and co-ordinate branches, equal to the best public school course of study. By means of trade teaching, girls are taught plain sewing, dress-making, cutting and fitting, and cooking; boys are taught printing, shoe-making, cabinet-making and carpentry, and agriculture with its allied industries of dairying, and cattle and hog raising. Thus they may become independent and useful citizens of the State.

"In the education of the deaf, two methods are recognized, the oral or German method, founded by Samuel Heinicke, and the manual or sign method, (or French method,) founded by Abbe de l'Apee. For more than a century these methods have been on trial in the old world, each method accomplishing much. A large majority of the schools of Europe, (83 per cent,) use the German or Oral method. In former years, in fact till 1867, the manual or sign method was exclusively used in the United States. Since that period, at which time the first oral school in this country was established, there has been a great change in methods; in fact, if one takes into consideration the fact that there was at first necessarily a lack of competent and experienced oral teachers, the growth and development of the German idea in American schools is remarkable. Fully two-thirds of the pupils under instruction in the Ameri-

can schools at the present time are being taught speech, and by speech-reading and writing.

"The North Carolina School is what is known as a Combined School, as are most American Schools for the Deaf. Every child that enters the School is first placed in the oral department, and given a fair opportunity to learn speech, speech-reading and writing; and he is kept there unless after thorough trial it is found that through mental or physical imperfections, or advanced age, he cannot be taught successfully by the oral method.

"This policy of the North Carolina School is the policy of almost every progressive school for the deaf in America, except where oral methods are employed exclusively. A resolution was passed by the Convention of Deaf-Mute Instructors, presided over by Dr. Gallaudet, the most conservative, perhaps, of all the combined school advocates in this country, at Berkeley, California, in 1886, that 'persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak and read from the lips.' And again at the Conference of Superintendents and Principals in Colorado, in 1892, a resolution was passed without a dissenting vote or voice, that 'pupils who are able to articulate fluently and intelligibly should recite orally in their classes.' Thus it will be seen that we are not ultra in the North Carolina School, but only in line with the generally adopted policy. Those who condemn our policies and methods at Morganton, put themselves in an attitude of antagonism to the the methods recommended by a large majority of the profession in this country; and our experience so far abundantly justifies the correctness of methods employed in this School.

"But not only does the school try to make scholars of those intrusted to its care, but to give them such instruction along industrial lines as will fit them to earn an independent living for themselves and families. Of the students in school now, eight are in the carpenter shop, twelve learning to make shoes, twenty-one learning the art of cooking, seventy-seven in the sewing classes, twenty studying farming and gardening, fourteen learning to be printers, and seventy studying Primary

Handicraft. Many of those who have been here have gone out into this and other States and have taken good positions, thus reflecting much credit on the North Carolina School's efforts in their behalf."

In our report of two years ago we made an urgent appeal to the State Legislature to provide another building, made necessary by the increased attendance, and the operation of the compulsory law recently put upon the statute books regarding deaf children. In response thereto that body donated \$24,000 for that purpose, and \$3000 for repairs. With that money, by the utmost economy, and personal supervision of Supt. Goodwin, we present a modern, splendidly built, well located Primary Building. As there was no provision for furnishing and equipping this building, we have not yet moved into it, although it is ready for occupancy, and is much needed. We need \$4,000 to furnish and equip this building.

For years when our demands were less than now, we have been using a Tube Well system for our water supply. While the operation of this method of obtaining water has always entailed great expense upon the School, so long as the supply was adequate we have been content to use it. But now the supply is inadequate, and for the protection of the State's property, as well as for the health of the school, another source of supply seems imperative. From estimates made by a competent engineer, a gravity plant can be put in, bringing the water from the South Mountains, in ample abundance for many years, for \$20,000. The necessity for this outlay calls for the State's immediate action. As to the other needs of the School, I respectfully call your attention to the Superintendent's report herewith transmitted.

For the enviable reputation which the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb has won for itself among Schools of this class in this country, the Board of Directors wish to thank Superintendent E. McK. Goodwin, through whose wisdom, progressive ideas, and untiring devotion, its success is largely due. Nor would we wish to pay this merited tribute without thanking with him the wide awake, earnest, faithful and efficient co-workers who have aided him solve the difficult problems incident to the development of this work.

In conclusion we wish to thank the Chief Executives of the State for their uniform courtesy, and the measure of confidence imposed in us, the Legislatures for their generous response, to the needs of the school, and the public for its well nigh universal approval of the efforts we have made to train the Deaf for useful citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN H. HOLT,

President of Board of Directors.

Nov. 30th, 1910.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the HON. MARTIN H. HOLT, President, and Members of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with statutory requirements, my Tenth Biennial Report, for your consideration, the same to be transmitted to the Legislature, through his Excellency, Governor W. W. Kitchin. This period covers two years, ending November 30th, 1910. During this fiscal period, we have enrolled an attendance of 326 pupils, whose names appear appended, from eighty-five counties.

It has been our constant effort, since the school was first opened, to create a sympathetic understanding and interest, among citizens of the State, in the object and purpose for which the school is maintained—the primary idea—that of the education of the deaf children of the State, and not an asylum for the comfortable care of this class. We want to prepare every one for the battle of life—self-support and self-protection; educate them so they may be happy and enjoy citizenship and its privileges and responsibilities. It is gratifying to the management to know that the school has the confidence of the State, and of the profession, throughout the country.

I have always felt that if more of our good citizens could see our school and its work, that it would be easier to secure appropriations to meet the reasonable needs of the school, and to keep pace with similar schools in the other progressive States.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Our school belongs to the class of schools for the deaf on this continent known in the profession, as a "combined System school," which term simply means that we teach those who are deemed capable of being taught to advantage by the Oral Method, and the remainder by the Manual Method.

The course of study is the same for both departments, using the same text books. The manual method was used entirely on this continent previous to the introduction of the Oral Method, about forty years ago. About eighty-five per cent of all the schools receiving aid from the States, are in the same class as our school, and about seventy-five per cent. of all the deaf children in schools in the United States, are taught orally. Every parent, except occasionally a deaf parent, wants his child to be taught orally. It has never been our claim to give every deaf child, who is taught orally, perfect speech, but a large percentage of them do acquire intelligible speech, and many of them become expert speech-readers. It must be admitted by every fair minded critic, that the written English of orally taught children is equal to, if not better, than the written language of the manually taught, and he covers the course in as short a time.

Our position has not been ultra, for we have always recognized that which is good, in all methods.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The primary purpose of the school is to give the deaf children of the State a primary education—that is, to teach every deaf child of sound mind to read and write—to be able to communicate with all whom he comes in contact, by means of spoken or written language. But to accomplish and carry out this primary idea, to the most successful degree, collateral studies and industrial departments are maintained. The educational department proper is under the immediate direction of Prof. T. V. Archer, Principal of the Educational Department, and for a more detailed account, I respectfully refer you to his report, herein included.

PROF. ARCHER'S REPORT.

To Mr. E. McK. Goodwin, *Superintendent of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb.*

MY DEAR SIR:—

In compliance with your request, I beg to submit the following report of the work of the Educational Department of this school for the biennial period, December first, Nineteen Hundred Eight to November thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred Ten.

During this time there have been no radical changes in this depart-

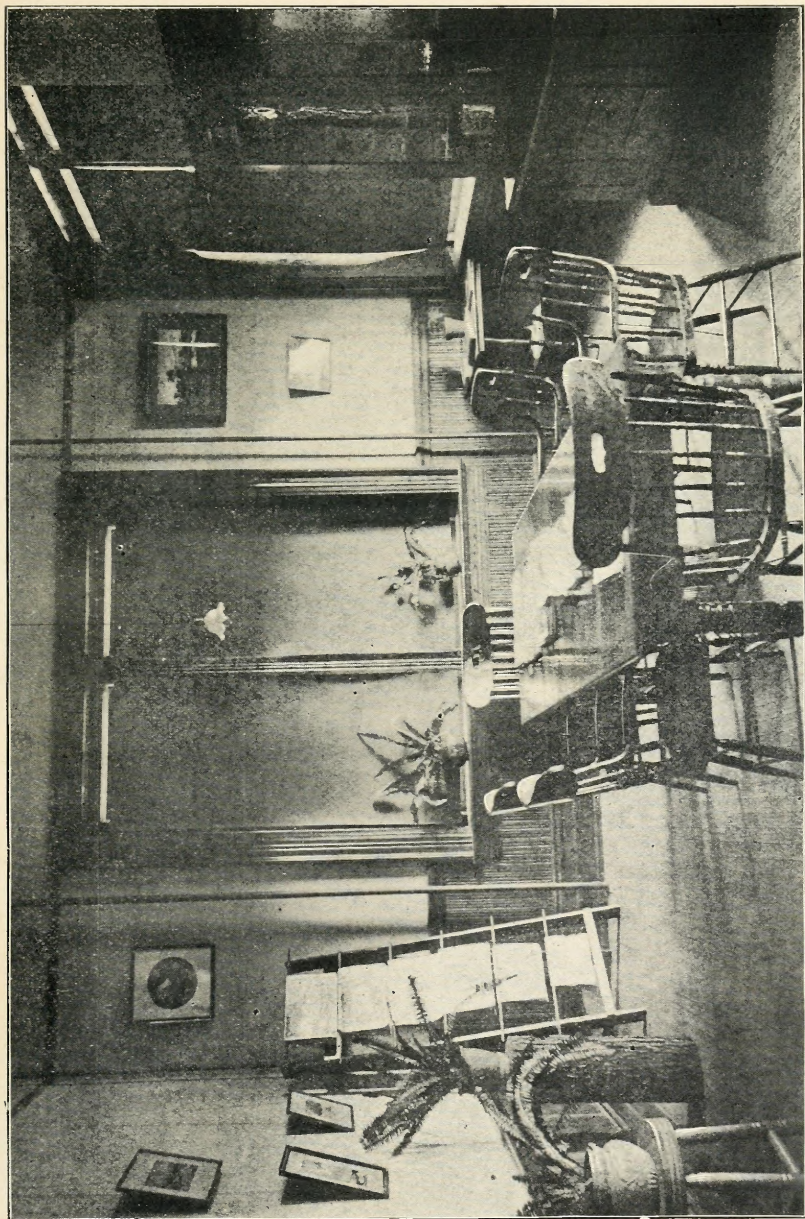
ment. Both the Manual and Oral methods are still used, as they have always been; the policy of the school in placing every entering pupil under oral instruction, until it has been fully determined whether this or the manual method is best suited to his particular case, is still in force; the course of study, which is prescribed by statute, remains as it was, and the text books, with one exception, remain unchanged.

In these two years, thirteen pupils have been honorably dismissed from the school. Six of these did not complete the full course of study, but were given certificates showing that they had been in attendance a certain number of years and were of good moral character. The other seven, having satisfactorily completed the full course, were awarded diplomas. Of this seven, two took the additional course required for Gallaudet College, passed the entrance examinations, and entered upon the work there. Two others passed one half the college examinations, but did not return to complete the course. What is still more gratifying is the fact that two others, Hugh Barber, of Beaufort County, and Guy Monroe, of Moore County, passed the entrance examination required for admission to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of this State. This is the first time one of our pupils has entered an institution for hearing persons. It marks a new epoch in the history of the school and brings to realization a possibility that was not dreamed of a few years ago. It is not claimed that we can prepare all of our pupils to enter schools for the hearing, but the fact that it can be done at all shows conclusively the wisdom of our policy in educating all, who can be so educated, by the oral method.

With the assistance of some of the teachers, there has been prepared a catalogue of the school library. This was printed and bound by the boys in the Printing Department and makes a neat pamphlet of one hundred sixty pages. The School Chapel Book, which has been in use for a number of years, is now being reprinted and enlarged and before the close of the year we shall have it ready for use.

Our enrollment for the present year is two hundred fifty-one. These are divided as follows: one hundred ninety-two under the instruction of sixteen oral teachers, and fifty-nine under six manual teachers.

Two years ago I called your attention to the crowded condition of the school building. Since then we have not been able to provide for another class in the building, and cannot do so until the new primary building is furnished and a part of the primary department removed to it. We are confronted now with another serious condition. At the opening of the present school year it was found necessary to consolidate the three highest classes in the oral department and put the three under the instruction of two teachers. Two other classes were practically combined. This makes classes too large and too poorly graded to get the best results. We need one additional teacher in the advanced oral department, and one in the intermediate department. The tendency throughout the profession is toward smaller classes; but in the four years of my service with you the average number of pupils to a class



GIRLS' READING ROOM.

in our oral department has increased more than seventeen per cent. If the high standard of the school is to continue, this condition must be remedied, and the congested condition of the upper classes relieved.

The educational feature of our Industrial work needs to be emphasized. Perhaps no line of education has received more attention during the last few years than that of training the hand. As this subject is studied it is found to embrace vastly more than the mere question of gaining a livelihood. Manual work, properly directed, is one of the surest of educational methods. Working in shops or laboratories with tools or apparatus engenders habits of self-reliance, precision, and honesty, not to be surpassed in any other field of educational effort, and in addition it prepares the pupils better to face the practical problems of life. A good work is already being done along this line, but with more means the educational feature of the Industrial Department could be strengthened and our shop work be given a much higher educational value, without losing any of its practical features.

The right of public school children to expert medical attention is being more and more recognized. A number of the leading cities are having all children in the schools examined and treated when it is thought that treatment will benefit them. Boston employs fourteen physicians, who give all their time to the city schools. This phase of our work should not be longer neglected. The progress of many of our pupils is impaired by diseases of the ear, eye, nose, throat and teeth. The service of a specialist for these is badly needed both from an educational and humanitarian standpoint.

Each year we have pupils sent to us whom we cannot receive, because of their mental condition, and we are compelled to return them to their homes. There should be a school established for these where they could be trained, many of them, into self-supporting citizens.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the value of a well equipped library for a school for the deaf. Being more or less cut off from that culture which comes from contact with men, the deaf must turn more and more to books. Our library is small and we should have sufficient means to increase it at a more rapid rate than we have been able to do so far.

Efficient teachers of the deaf are specialists of a high class. The demand for this kind of teachers exceeds, and always has exceeded, the supply. Salaries, too, range higher than for work requiring less specialization. Our faithful teachers have a right to expect salaries commensurate with those paid for similar work elsewhere, and some of them should be increased.

In conclusion let me express my appreciation of your unfailing support, and through you thank the teachers for the work they have done and for the co-operation given in the efforts made to increase the efficiency of the school and make it more and more valuable to those for whom it is maintained.

Respectfully submitted,

November 30, 1910.

T. V. ARCHER,
Principal Educational Department.

OUR FINANCES.

It has been the policy of this school, from its beginning, to live within its income, if possible, and we are glad to report now that we have lived within our appropriation this biennial period. In this day of high cost of almost every commodity, it is not an easy matter to make "ends meet," and yet maintain a creditable standing. For a detailed financial statements I refer you to the report of J. R. Clodfelter, Steward and Clerk.

MR. CLODFELTER'S REPORT.

PROF. M. H. HOLT, *President Board of Directors, North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit my report of the financial condition of this school, giving classified statement of receipts and disbursements from November 30th, 1908 to November 30th, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

1909.	
Appropriation for Support	\$50,000.00
Appropriation for Painting and Repairs	3,000.00
Appropriation for New Building	12,000.00
Earnings reported to B. R. Lacy, State Treas.,	1,800.00
1910.	
Appropriation for Support	50,000.00
Appropriation for Painting and Repairs	3,000.00
Appropriation for New Building	12,000.00
Earnings reported to B. R. Lacy, State Treas.,	5,488.22
Nov. 30th Remaining with Steward	1,214.31
To balance (debt)	36.05
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	\$138,538.58

DISBURSEMENTS

Hardware	\$ 2,005.03
Commissary	16,360.19
Cows and Horses	667.50
Directors	951.80
Employes	15,024.97
Farm	3,637.94
Furnishings	1,364.03
Laundry	475.18
Lumber	165.84
Graded Road	650.74
Machinery	1,008.24
Officers and Teachers	45,478.65
Printing	810.18
Stationery, Books & Stamps	1,254.12

Shoe Shop	988.77	
Fuel	11,280.08	
Miscellaneous	1,065.81	
Drugs	600.83	
Painting and Repairs	3,279.58	
New Building	<u>27,535.33</u>	
	\$134,604.81	
Unpaid warrants Nov. 30, '08	3,933.77	\$138,538.58

RECAPITULATION.

New Building.

RECEIPTS.

1909.		
Appropriation for Building	\$12,000.00	
1910.		
Appropriation for Building	12,000.00	
Appropriation for Repairs	3,000.00	
To balance (debt)	<u>535.33</u>	\$27,535.33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Lumber	5,184.11	
Hardware	4,853.03	
Plans and Specifications	200.00	
Lime, Cement and Stone	1,784.37	
Brick	3,730.45	
Heating	3,721.50	
Labor	7,741.64	
Miscellaneous	<u>320.23</u>	\$27,535.33

CASH RECEIPTS.

Farm	681.27	
Ice	33.75	
Shoe Shop	2,001.18	
Printing	431.77	
Carpenter Shop	248.19	
Hogs	703.15	
Miscellaneous	<u>2,761.55</u>	
	6,860.86	
With Steward Nov. 30, '08	<u>1,641.67</u>	
	8,502.53	
Paid to State Treasurer	<u>7,288.22</u>	
Amount with Steward	\$1,214.31	

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. CLODFELTER,
Steward.

November 30, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The present idea of education, emphasizes the technical side, and we agree with that thought. All education is training— is the preparation to live and get the most out of life, in the environments in which circumstances place us.

Earning a livelihood is not all of life for the deaf any more that it is for the hearing, though that necessity confronts all of us, directly or indirectly. We believe that every boy and every girl should have some industrial training, regardless of his circumstances, for its educative value in his or her educational assets. It is our purpose to require every boy and every girl, who attends this school, to have that phase of work impressed upon him or her.

We have four departments for the boys. We do not claim to turn out experts or master mechanics, but our pupils do acquire such training of the hand, that they can go out into the world of competition and earn a living, and those who have ability, industry and character, do become experts. For boys and girls not old enough to go into any industrial department, we have a trained teacher of primary handicraft, where boys and girls are taught the most primary principles of handicraft. The work is divided into paper-folding, measuring and cutting, basketry and mat weaving, and very primary drawing, and is intended to train hand and head. This department frequently awakens an interest in a boy or girl and as a stimulus serves to create enthusiasm.

CARPENTRY AND WOOD-WORK.

In the wood-working department, they are taught the rudiments of carpentry and wood-work and many of them become sufficiently skilled to earn fair wages. Like other branches of schooling, the preparation and claim of the department is to fit them to begin their trade, not at the top, but in a line to learn more quickly and better than if they had not had this training.

PRINTING AND TYPESETTING.

The deaf are less handicapped in the printer's trade than in any other of the occupations usually taught them during their school life. In fact, the deaf boy of ability ought to

make as adept a printer as if he were not deaf. The handicap is not so much in the way of learning the trade as it is in the application and utilization of the trade learned.

If a boy is of average mind, and is industrious, he can acquire knowledge and skill, in our office, sufficient for the foundation of his future occupation. It requires a bright mind and studious application to become an expert, however, and his future success may depend upon conditions that he cannot control. But there is always a demand for well trained men, of character and ability, whether deaf or hearing, and the world will recognize their ability and worth.

The printer's trade is a good one for the deaf.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

More than seventy-five per cent of the population of our State live in the country and almost all of this class are engaged directly or indirectly in farming. We have always insisted that the deaf boy—and his hearing brother for that matter—coming from the farm should be educated for the farm, rather than to be educated away from the farm. In an agricultural State, there is no better occupation for the deaf boy than farming, and there is no other vocation for him, where he can be quite so independent of his surroundings. I advise farmers to encourage their deaf sons to follow farming. There is less competition to meet, and in this good day, there is no working class better paid than the good farmer.

We have said in former reports that our boys are not prepared to take an agricultural course when in school here—if we were prepared to give it—but they can learn a great deal from practical observations, in the preparation, cultivation, and improvement of the soil. They can learn the practical part of farming on the school farm, which more than compensates them for being away from their farms at home during their school life.

Our boys have an opportunity to observe the care and raising of cows and hogs,—the proper feeding, as well as the different breeds.

Our farm enables us to give our children better and more wholesome food than we otherwise could, with the appropria-

tions we have. We keep our dairy cows, and the children have excellent milk from a well kept herd.

They have vegetables in season in abundance.

SHOE-MAKING.

An industrious and skilled shoe-maker is needed in every community, and whether he lives in a city or at a cross-roads store, there is always need of his services. There may not be great demand for making new shoes, but there is need of shoe-makers to repair well, and such work brings fair returns. The deaf farmer can utilize his time in the winter months and during bad weather, when he cannot be out of doors, at this trade as a "side line," and thus supplement his income from the farm.

Shoe-making is well suited to the industrious deaf man, whether it be a secondary occupation or not.

INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR GIRLS.

Our girls are taught sewing and dress-making, cutting and fitting, and house-keeping, as well as cooking and ironing. The method of the girls' industrial education is quite different from that of the boys. The girl's time is divided among all the departments. Her industrial training is not to teach her a trade to enable her to earn a living, but to prepare her to take care of a home with its manifold duties.

Many of our girls learn to sew better than their hearing sisters, and indeed are better prepared, regardless of their deafness, than the average girls in similar environments. They learn to make any garment for their dress, or the dress of any member of the average family.

The girls are taught cooking; in a school kitchen, and many of them have shown decided ability to cook wholesome food, and they doubtless will be able to utilize, in a wholesome way, what is frequently wasted in many homes.

But industrial training, whether for boys or for girls, is educative beyond the mere acquisition of skill in certain lines. It is the real balance-wheel in our educational machinery.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION.

Education of any class, should be three-fold—the head, the heart, and the hand, and if either phase of the child's educa-

tion is neglected, then the purpose for which the child was created is thwarted, and his usefulness handicapped. The individual, though of bright intellect, without moral and religious training is often vicious, and if he has an untrained hand, with no ability to do anything well, he is pitiable. The school for the deaf is responsible for all three phases of the deaf child's education, because he is shut out from the training at home, that his hearing brother and sister get at their mother's knee. The teacher of the deaf, who fails to seize the opportunity for the moral and religious training, that only the teacher can grasp, leaves the deaf child in a pitiable condition. It is an opportunity, as well as a duty, to develop every child, coming under our care, morally as well as to train his intellect and hand.

Every child goes to Sunday School, the older classes using the International Lesson helps. They are all required to attend chapel exercises, usually conducted by the Chaplain. The pupils have a Christian Endeavor Society, conducted by themselves, and it has been our observation, that this phase of the school life has been a moral and religious uplift. A copy of the Bible is given to every boy and girl, when they have learned to read sufficiently to comprehend. They are taught to respect and reverence it.

PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN NEEDED.

From time to time we have had many feeble-minded and imbecile children sent to us, but under the law, we had to return them to their homes. Our methods are entirely unsuited to that class.

One of the State's most helpless and pitiable of all her dependent classes, is the feeble-minded and idiotic children, and they are the more pitiable because the State makes no provisions, not even an effort to ameliorate their helplessness. It is safe to say that there are 600 in the State of this class of unfortunates. Most of the leading and progressive States have provided Custodial Schools for treatment and training of such children. Such school should be under the direction of a skilled physician—a specialist, who could treat mental trouble as well as train many of them for some useful occupation, and even

educate some of them. Our State is as generous as her ability to provide will permit to all her dependent ones, except to these children.

Are they not as much entitled to the protecting arm of the State as the blind, the insane, the deaf, the epileptic, the old soldier, the white orphan or the negro orphan? These dependent ones are all entitled to the State's protection. The feeble-minded are found in some of the best homes in the State, as well as in the humblest home. The hand of affliction is no respecter of persons.

The creation, establishment, and care of such institution will be another evidence of a great Christian commonwealth.

THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

The health record of our school, since its foundation, has been a source of great satisfaction. But at times we have had periods of great anxiety, fearing results of some dreaded contagion. On three different occasions we have had scarlet fever to find its way into our school, but upon the first two occasions it was confined to one each, and while the form was very light, it was only through the most rigid care that it was stamped out. But the recent epidemic of six cases of scarlet fever has come as a fearful warning. We ought to have a separate hospital building to save us from what might prove not only expensive but an awful reality of suffering and loss of life. Some of the educational institutions of our State have already met such demand, by erecting hospital buildings.

During these two years we have had only one death—little Lillie Johnson, nine years of age, from Brunswick county, who was subject to serious constitutional trouble, was sick only twelve hours after an attack of acute Nephritis. We had one case of typhoid fever this session, the child coming from home only one week before taken, where there had been four cases in a malignant form. As a precaution against conditions, that might cause other cases, we took the patient to Grace Hospital in Morganton, and the child recovered, with no serious complications.

We need a hospital building, and ought to have \$10,000 for its erection, and less than that would be inadequate.

For a more detailed account of the health of the school, I refer you to the report of Dr. C. E. Ross, our attending physician.

DR. ROSS' REPORT.

E. McK. GOODWIN,

Superintendent North Carolina School for Deaf and Dumb.

DEAR SIR:—

I beg to submit my report from September 1st, 1909, to date.

I have observed regularly the condition of the institution, inspecting plumbing, etc., and found conditions satisfactory. Two cases of typhoid fever have occurred, both within less than a week after opening of school, showing conclusively that they came with the infection in their systems. One, a young girl, was of unusual severity, and was removed to Grace Hospital in Morganton. Both cases made good recoveries. Eight cases of pneumonia have occurred, seven of these in the male wing; the other case being a lady teacher. All made good recoveries.

One death has occurred, due to acute Nephritis. The patient was a little girl attending school for the first year.

Have treated four cases of fracture in long bones—two of thigh and two of bones below knee. Recoveries were entirely satisfactory. There has been that amount of minor troubles such as sprains, abscesses, sore throat, colds, etc., that one would expect to find among this number of children. Vaccination has been carried out and tests for detection of hook worm made. Infected pupils will be treated for its eradication.

Five cases of scarlet fever occurred during October this year, and one in November. All of the the first cases occurred within four or five days. We have not been able to trace the cause of its appearance, but have taken precautions to prevent its spread, and only one case has developed since the first ones became ill. Three cases have recovered, the others, while practically well, are still held under quarantine.

For the proper care of infectious diseases, a hospital is greatly needed. The infirmary in the administration building, that has been used for such purposes, is not at all ample nor in keeping with modern sanitation. I would suggest that a hospital be erected in accordance with modern ideas of hygiene and commensurate with the prospective increase of school's population for many years in the future. I would also suggest that the interior of wings be varnished and repainted and new stairways and floors be put down as early as possible, as the latter are badly worn and unsanitary. The appearance of an infectious disease in the school makes these improvements the more imperative.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for the interest shown in my work, and every assistance desired in carrying it on, and also thank your subordinates whose duty it is to nurse and care for the State's afflicted and deserving wards.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. ROSS, M. D.,
Physician to School for Deaf and Dumb.

November 30, 1910.

SPECIALIST FOR THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT NEEDED.

Two years ago we urged an appropriation for a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear and throat, and for dental work.

The State Board of Health had recommended that services of a specialist be secured.

I again earnestly recommend, that an appropriation of \$750 per annum be asked for a specialist in treatment of the eye, ear and throat, and for dental work. Almost every school for the deaf in the land now has such service. If a child is worth educating, from a humanitarian standpoint, or any other standpoint, then it is important to make this small outlay, to make the larger outlay available for the child—to put the child in a physical condition to better receive instruction for which the larger outlays are made.

The deaf often suffer from diseased throats, ears and eyes, which could be relieved by proper treatment by a skilled specialist. We have had instances where children suffered and were not able to make progress, and in fact failed to develop physically, all on account of suffering that could have been relieved by proper treatment, and ultimately after treatment, made good progress in school work, and developed physically and were transformed into different children, in appearance and advancement.

Often a child's health is materially effected and indeed development of the whole physical being retarded by the neglect of the teeth. We ought to have the services of a dentist, to care for every child's teeth at the proper time.

The State Board of Public Charities in its report recommended an appropriation for that purpose in the following language: (Page 11, Report 1909.)

“A special appropriation of not exceeding \$500 per annum is recommended for the purpose of having the throat, ears, nose and eyes of each newly admitted scholar examined and treated, if necessary, by a specialist.”

KELLY LIBRARY.

In 1851, Mr. John Kelly, of Orange county, bequeathed six thousand dollars for the education of the deaf and dumb. The courts decided it was intended for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Raleigh, and the interest on that fund was used for the establishment of a library, and when this school was opened, the library was divided between this school and the negro school, and the interest accruing from year to year on \$4,000 is now used for the purchase of books. We have nearly four thousand volumes, twelve hundred of which are in a supplemental library in the school building, and this supplemental library has proven a very valuable addition to the school, in helping to create the reading habit.

During the present year Mr. Archer, Miss Grimes and Miss Ervin catalogued our library, and so indexed it as to make the books more available. The catalogue was printed in our printing office and contains one hundred and sixty-one pages.

We have two reading-rooms, for the boys and girls, and these rooms are supplied with the best newspapers and magazines published. Our students use these newspapers and magazines to a very helpful degree in their educational work.

The education is assured to the deaf boy or girl, who has acquired the knowledge of books sufficiently to appreciate good literature, and the deaf person who reads, is in near touch to the world. I have often said that our boys and girls read far more than the average educated deaf usually do.

SOME CHANGES IN OUR STAFF.

After fifteen years of constant service as Matron, Mrs. Mary B. Malone retired in the summer of 1909, on account of ill health. At the close of the school, in June this year, Miss Louise Upham, who had been Supervising Teacher of the Primary Oral department for three years, retired and now is at the head of the Beverly School for the Deaf, in Massachusetts.

A number of changes in the corps of teachers have occurred, all of which have been noted from time to time.

OUR CORPS OF TEACHERS.

The most important question in any school is to get together a faithful, competent corps of teachers. A school can less afford to economize, in any sense of the word, in providing competent teachers, than in any part of its necessary expenses. We have endeavored to keep a strong corps of teachers, who were especially trained for the arduous work. From time to time we have lost some of our best teachers, who went to other schools because of higher salaries. Successful teachers of the deaf are in demand, and in States where larger salaries are paid, Superintendents go out into the profession bidding for the best talent. It must be remembered that teaching the deaf is a specialty and successful teachers of the deaf command better salaries, than teachers command in schools for the hearing. Teachers should not only possess a well-rounded education, capable of receiving first grade certificate, but should take special training in methods of teaching the deaf.

I respectfully recommend that appropriations be asked, sufficient for an increase in salaries of competent, efficient lady teachers, lest we lose many of our best teachers, who can command higher salaries in similar schools.

OUR NEEDS.

I have always felt deep gratitude to the generous State, for the support our school has received, at the hands of a noble-hearted, generous people, and have never failed to acknowledge that our school has received as generous support as the means at the disposal of the Legislature would warrant. While we have never gotten all we needed, and could have used legitimately, and even economically, I have appreciated the demands upon the State to be met.

Two years ago we failed to get, by \$13,000, what we actually needed. The school has fallen short of accomplishing what it could have done, just in proportion to that failure. You will note from our records, that we asked for \$40,000 for a Primary Building, and equipment. But we received only \$24,000, specifically for the building. That amount has been spent, and we have a new building that any institution in the



CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM.

country might be proud of. It is a complete little institution in itself, and when equipped will accommodate 100 little children. It has ten well arranged school rooms, dormitories, dining-room, infirmary rooms, bath rooms and play rooms. While it is not elaborate, it is well arranged, and splendidly adapted.

I respectfully recommend that you ask for \$2,000 to finish porches and put concrete floors in basement and \$4,000 for equipment of this building.

When this building is completed, we can accommodate 350 children. It will be necessary to have an appropriation of \$60,000 for maintenance of 300 children.

A DIFFERENT WATER SUPPLY URGENTLY NEEDED.

When the school was established, we advised a gravity supply, but we did not have the means to install such plant, at that time, estimated to cost \$15,000 to \$18,000. Instead of such plant we adopted a system of driven wells and found a very wholesome supply of pure water. But the constant service required to get the water, is too expensive. After most careful consideration of the question, I recommend a gravity plant and ask an appropriation of \$20,000 for same. With these appropriations, together with a hospital building provided, our needs will be met for years. With less than these amounts we cannot accomplish the reasonable demands upon us.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAW.

There are many deaf children in the State, not in school, although we have a compulsory attendance law. While we have had all we could care for in the past, we will be prepared to care for three hundred next September, and there are many parents who have thus far refused to send children, who are eligible, who must be required by force of law to place them in some school.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

All the railroads of the State grant a concession of a rate of one cent a mile, to pupils of this school, and teachers in charge of them. This rate enables some children to attend school, who, perhaps, would otherwise never attend any

school. We are duly grateful for this generous courtesy.

We are grateful to State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, as head of all educational interests in our State, for his consideration of the needs and interests of the deaf children in the State.

Many of the County Superintendents of education have manifested much interest in the deaf children of their counties, all of which we recognize with grateful appreciation.

I wish especially to express my hearty appreciation of the loyal support and co-operation of my Principal, Mr. Archer, who has stood shoulder to shoulder with me in every effort and emergency during his stay with us.

I also wish to gratefully acknowledge the willingness and efficiency of Misses Walton and Potts, who have this session discharged much of the duties previously done by the Lady Principal, Mrs. L. A. Winston, who is now off on leave of absence, on account of ill health.

To Mr. Clodfelter, our Steward and Clerk, I hereby acknowledge with due consideration his faithful and cordial discharge of the exacting duties devolving upon him.

As Superintendent, I am grateful to subordinate officers, teachers and employees who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

We are mindful of the splendid influence on our household, exerted for years, by our Lady Principal, Mrs. L. A. Winston, and we regret that she is not with us today. We all miss her in the moral and religious life of the school,—her motherly interest in the deaf girls, and her lovable christian character in our midst. Appreciation is due her for the scholarly and efficient work in editing the Deaf Carolinian. During her absence, her mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of Miss Olivia B. Grimes, who is proving herself a worthy and skillful successor.

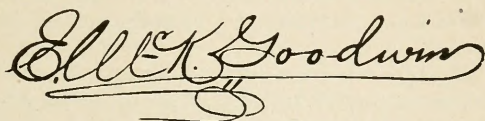
We commend and are grateful to parents for their helpful and sympathetic interest, and to the children, as a whole, who are obedient and interested, all of which lends its aid in the accomplishment of the end.

And to the Board of Directors who have made it possible

for me to make the school a success, I am deeply grateful, for no Superintendent could accomplish the best results, without wise direction of a Board, who have only the welfare and education of the deaf at heart.

During these two years our school has been signally blessed in health. No pestilence has befallen us, and we are deeply grateful to an All-wise Providence for His manifold blessings.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E. E. Goodwin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Superintendent.

November 30, 1910.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 19, 1910.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

School for the Deaf and Dumb, Morganton, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned representing the State Board of Health on December 13th, 1910, made a sanitary inspection of the institution under your care and beg leave to report:

It gives us pleasure to say that, arriving without notice, we found the sanitary conditions such as to deserve and receive our warm approval.

The presence of scarlet fever among the children, the cases of necessity being treated and quarantined in the main building, suggests to us the propriety of advising your honorable Board to provide a suitable infirmary separate and distinct from the other buildings. While in the present outbreak the spread of the disease seems to have been so prevented it does not require any argument to satisfy intelligent as well as informed men of the inadvisability, to say the least, of such an arrangement. Children are peculiarly liable to most of the infectious diseases and in a school of the present and prospective members of yours it is plain that the State should take special precautions to avert what might some day prove to be not only a tragedy, but a disgrace in view of the present enlightened public opinion regarding sanitation.

We learned with regret that the sufficiency of your water supply even for present needs is precarious. The tripod upon which health rests is pure air, pure water, good food and plenty of all these. You cannot afford to economize in water and steps should be taken at once to provide a more abundant and certain supply. If desired you can obtain advice as to the best method of so doing free of charge from the engineer of our Board, who is an expert in such matters, although we hardly think an expert could suggest anything more ideal, if possible, than a gravity supply direct from the nearby mountains.

We were most favorably impressed with your latest development, the primary school. We feel sure that the separation of the young untrained children from the older, and too often more sophisticated ones, for their first two or three years, will make for both health and morals. As separation is essence of the scheme, the location of the building seems to us to be admirable.

We feel that the managment deserves hearty commendation.

GEO. G. THOMAS, M. D. }
RICH'D. H. LEWIS, M. D. } Committee.

LIST OF PUPILS.

BOYS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Parent or Guardian.</i>	<i>Post-office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Abee, Lloyd	W. A. Abee	Hickory	Catawba.
Abernathy, Percy	J. W. Abernathy	Catawba	Catawba.
Allen, Sidney	N. F. Allen	Seaboard	Northampton.
Alderman, Linwood	Mrs. J. W. Alderman	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Armstrong, Frank	Levy Armstrong	Jerry	Tyrrell.
Aycock, Herman	Mrs. B. F. Aycock	Fremont	Wayne.
Barber, Hugh	F. A. Barber	South Creek	Beaufort.
Ballew, Fait	Marion Ballew	Harvard	Yancey.
Baugh, Willis	James Baugh	Raleigh, R. 5	Wake.
Benfield, Willie	R. C. Benfield	Concord	Cabarrus.
Berry, Andrew	J. T. Berry	Connelly Springs	Burke.
Bird, Joel	C. A. Bird	Whittier	Swain.
Blevins, Wiley	Nathan Blevins	Celo	Yancey.
Bowman, Dewey	W. P. Bowman	Granite Falls	Alexander.
Bowman, Earl	W. P. Bowman	Granite Falls	Alexander.
Bracy, Walter	Mathias Bracy	Roxobel	Northampton.
Bradley, English Lee	W. W. Bradley	Morganton	Burke.
Bradley, Robert	W. W. Bradley	Morganton	Burke.
Bradley, William	W. W. Bradley	Morganton	Burke.
Bradley, Morgan	Willis Bradley	Old Fort	McDowell
Bradley, Charles	C. B. Bradley	Old Fort	McDowell.
Brown, Charles	J. S. Brown	Kinston	Lenoir.
Brown, Everett	E. W. Brown	Taylorsville	Alexander.
Brown, Augustus	Mrs. Victoria Price	Glenville	Jackson.
Brooks, Golden	D. I. P. Brooks	Sladesville	Hyde.
Bullman, Ayecal		Raleigh	Wake.
Bunn, Rodney T.	D. T. Bunn	Spring Hope	Franklin.
Bunnell, William Troy	Bragg Bunnell	Parkton	Bladen.
Butler, Ward Beecher	R. L. Butler	Roseboro	Sampson.
Cartwright, Daniel	J. M. Cartwright	Shiloh	Camden.
Calhoun, Charles	J. P. Calhoun	Summerfield	Guilford.
Calhoun, James	J. P. Calhoun	Summerfield	Guilford.
Callahan, Edgar	J. L. Callahan	Henrietta	Rutherford.
Callahan, James	J. L. Callahan	Henrietta	Rutherford.
Cain, Robert	J. C. Cain	Kernersville, R. 3	Guilford.
Cain, William	J. C. Cain	Kernersville, R. 3	Guilford.
Cain, Henry	J. C. Cain	Kernersville, R. 3	Guilford.
Cain, Miller	J. C. Cain	Kernersville, R. 3	Guilford.
Chandler, Erwin	J. W. Chandler	McAdenville	Gaston.
Cockrell, Earl	J. T. Cockrell	Kinston	Lenoir.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Parent or Guardian.</i>	<i>Post-office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Cook, Raymond.....	Mrs. T. H. Cook.....	Salisbury.....	Rowan.
Coker, Milton.....	Mrs. Mary Coker.....	Aaron.....	Wayne.
Costner, Thomas.....	Mrs. Laura Costner.....	Bessemer City.....	Gaston.
Collier, Bailey.....	E. T. Collier.....	Lasker.....	Northampton.
Cruse, Daniel.....	A. M. Cruse.....	Salisbury.....	Rowan.
Craven, Rassie.....	W. S. Craven.....	Ramseur.....	Randolph.
Culbreth, Junius.....	Thomas Culbreth.....	Raeford.....	Cumberland.
Davis, George.....	W. C. Davis.....	High Point.....	Guilford.
Davis, Rochelle.....	M. T. Davis.....	Castalia.....	Nash.
Duncan, Sandy.....	J. L. Duncan.....	Durham.....	Durham.
Eason, Victor.....	J. R. Eason.....	Waxhaw.....	Union.
Edwards, Leon.....	E. J. Edwards.....	Edward.....	Beaufort.
Edmondson, Linwood.....	F. M. Edmondson.....	Oak City.....	Martin.
Edmondson, Jerome.....	F. M. Edmondson.....	Oak City.....	Martin.
Eubanks, Golden.....	Mrs. J. H. Pettitt.....	Henrietta.....	Rutherford.
Everett, Simon.....	Mrs. Henry Everett.....	Robersonville.....	Martin.
Falls, Clifton.....	Charlotte.....	Mecklenburg.
Fillyaw, Marion.....	H. M. Fillyaw.....	Fayetteville.....	Cumberland.
Floyd, Robert L.....	W. H. Floyd.....	Windsor.....	Bertie.
Fowler, Homer.....	Manuel Fowler.....	Tabor.....	Columbus.
Fox, Thomas.....	Dr. L. M. Fox.....	Asheboro.....	Randolph.
Franklin, Parker.....	J. F. Franklin.....	Montezuma.....	Mitchell.
Fryar, Walter.....	Louis Fryar.....	Wilmington.....	New Hanover.
Gallimore, Jesse.....	Marcellus Gallimore.....	Lexington, R 6.....	Davidson.
Gibbs, Joe.....	J. P. Gibbs.....	Burnsville.....	Yancey.
Gobble, Gaither.....	Baxter Gobble.....	Salisbury.....	Rowan.
Gobble, Warren.....	Baxter Gobble.....	Salisbury.....	Rowan.
Hampton, Wade.....	D. M. Hampton.....	Day Book.....	Yancey.
Hampton, Woodford.....	D. M. Hampton.....	Day Book.....	Yancey.
Harris, David.....	David Swindell.....	Oriental.....	Pamlico.
Hauser, Walter.....	Dr. L. A. Hauser.....	N. Wilkesboro.....	Wilkes.
Harper, John.....	General Forest Harper.....	Wilmington, R 1.....	Pender.
Hare, Walter.....	Mrs. Laura Hare.....	Pikeville.....	Wayne.
Hendley, John.....	J. A. Hendley.....	Cedar Hill.....	Anson.
Hedrick, Hayes.....	Joe Hedrick.....	Silver Hill.....	Davidson.
Highsmith, David.....	J. D. Highsmith.....	Parkersburg.....	Sampson.
Hight, Brantley.....	S. R. Hight.....	Candor.....	Montgomery.
Horton, Ray.....	E. D. Horton.....	Holly Springs.....	Harnet.
Holt, Rufus.....	F. R. Holt.....	Winston-Salem.....	Forsyth.
Hopkins, Harry.....	J. R. Hopkins.....	Skinnerville.....	Washington.
Hopkins, John.....	J. R. Hopkins.....	Skinnerville.....	Washington.
Hunter, Oscar.....	W. G. Hunter.....	Nebo.....	McDowell.
Hurt, Pearl.....	Mary A. Hurt.....	Norwood.....	Stanly.
Hyatt, Joe.....	J. B. Hyatt.....	Polkton.....	Anson.
Jenkins, Dewey.....	Mrs. Lizzie Jenkins.....	Nelson.....	Durham.
Johnson, Leslie.....	Mrs. Eliza Johnson.....	Kinston.....	Lenoir.
Justice, Leo.....	Mrs. J. W. Goley.....	Wilmington.....	New Hanover.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Parent or Guardian.</i>	<i>Post-office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
King, Leonard.....	Mrs. Maggie King.....	Faison.....	Duplin.
Knotts, Duke.....	J. N. Knotts.....	Lilesville.....	Anson.
Knotts, Charlie.....	J. N. Knotts.....	Lilesville.....	Anson.
Landers, Benjamin.....	Z. B. Landers.....	Alleghany.....	Madison.
Lane, Butler.....	Thomas Lane.....	Fremont.....	Wayne.
Lewis, Fred.....	Geo. Lewis.....	Biscoe.....	Moore.
Lewis, Corbett.....	Willis Lewis.....	Stacy.....	Carteret.
Lewis, Willie.....	Willis Lewis.....	Stacy.....	Carteret.
Lindsay, Barnett.....	Mrs. Maggie Edwards.....	Almond.....	Swain.
Lowery, Willie.....	L. M. Lowery.....	Proximity.....	Guilford.
McLean, Charles.....	P. C. McLean.....	Lumber Bridge.....	Robeson.
McMahon, Ezbon.....	Marion McMahon.....	Morganton.....	Burke.
McKinney, James.....	W. S. McKinney.....	Mica.....	Mitchell.
Maultsby, Raymond.....	Henry Maultsby.....	Wilmington.....	New Hanover.
Mebane, Hoya.....	R. J. Mebane.....	Burlington.....	Alamance.
Millard, McJoel.....	J. H. Millard.....	Mt. Olive.....	Wayne.
Miller, Horace.....	Will F. Miller.....	Iron Station.....	Lincoln.
Mills, Julius.....	Mrs. J. C. Mills.....	Reidsville.....	Rockingham.
Mixon, Noah.....	D. B. Mixon.....	Aurora.....	Beaufort.
Morrill, Jenness.....	Dr. Jenness Morrill.....	Falkland.....	Pitt.
Monroe, Guy.....	M. A. Monroe.....	Eagle Springs.....	Moore.
Moser, Thomas.....	Mrs. Ollie Moser.....	Burlington.....	Alamance.
Nicholson, Leslie.....	J. T. Nicholson.....	Hamptonville.....	Yadkin.
O'Neal, Adolphus.....	Mrs. Nancy O'Neal.....	Ocracoke.....	Hyde.
O'Neal, Millard.....	Mrs. Nancy O'Neal.....	Ocracoke.....	Hyde.
Overby, Fleetwood.....	J. F. Overby.....	Spring Hope.....	Nash.
Overby, James.....	J. F. Overby.....	Spring Hope.....	Nash.
Owens, Emmett.....	Mrs. Emma Owens.....	Edenton.....	Gates.
Partin, George.....	G. B. Partin.....	East Durham.....	Durham.
Pike, Numer.....	William Pike.....	Greensboro.....	Guilford.
Pierce, Bascom.....	Daniel Pierce.....	Shallotte.....	Brunswick.
Phillips, Vander.....	J. W. Phillips.....	Matthews.....	Mecklenburg.
Phillips, Zollie.....	S. A. Phillips.....	Idlewild.....	Ashe.
Phillips, Albert.....	E. E. Phillips.....	Idlewood.....	Ashe.
Porter, Marcellus.....	James Porter.....	Hayes, R 1.....	Wilkes.
Pridgeon, Otis.....	Willie Pridgeon.....	Wilson.....	Nash.
Queen, Anzel.....	Lee Queen.....	Cowarts.....	Jackson.
Rash, Tyre.....	Melvin Rash.....	Roby.....	Yadkin.
Reece, Oscar.....	Joseph Reece.....	Selica.....	Transylvania.
Reece, Oliver.....	Joseph Reece.....	Selica.....	Transylvania.
Ritchie, Truedell.....	M. M. Ritchie.....	Richfield.....	Stanley.
Rowe, Lawrence.....	J. S. Rowe.....	Edward.....	Beaufort.
Sawyer, Willis.....	Jas. H. Sawyer.....	Morganton.....	Burke.
Scarborough, James.....	Zion B. Scarborough.....	Avon.....	Dare.
Sentell, Carl.....	J. R. Sentell.....	Tuxedo.....	Henderson.
Sentell, Eugene.....	J. R. Sentell.....	Tuxedo.....	Henderson.

Senter, Wray	W. H. Senter	Apex	Wake.
Segroves, Howard	R. P. Segroves	Apex	Wake.
Sewell, Ira	W. A. Sewell	White Oak	Bladen.
Shackelford, Richard	W. I. Shackelford	Walstonburg	Greene
Shelton, Covell	John A. Shelton	Carmen	Madison.
Shelton, Glenn	Santford E. Shelton	Lewisville, R. 1	Yadkin.
Shelton, Oscar	W. B. Shelton	Alleghany	Madison.
Sizemore, Gerney	E. G. Sizemore	Martin	Yadkin.
Sizemore, Dewey	E. G. Sizemore	Martin	Yadkin.
Smith, Paul	John Smith	Walnut	Madison.
Snider, Ray	J. W. Snider	Denton	Davidson:
Spivey, Willie	Mr. Grey Spivey	Goldsboro	Wayne.
Stuart, Lester	E. A. Stuart	Ramsuer	Randolph.
Summitt, Spurgeon	W. P. Summitt	Stubbs	Gaston
Summerlin, Walter	Mrs. Richard Summerlin	Mt. Olive	Duplin.
Swann, Roy	William F. Swann	Lynn	Polk.
Taylor, Mark	J. P. Taylor	LaGrange	Lenoir.
Templeton, Robert	Franklin Templeton	Olin	Iredell.
Thomason, Willie	Hiram Thomason	Lexington	Davidson.
Triplett, William	Leroy Triplett	Triplett	Watauga.
Triplett, Ross	Gwynn Triplett	Granite Falls	Caldwell.
Upchurch, Otis	R. J. Upchurch	Centerville	Franklin.
Vestal, Charlie	John Vestal	Spray	Rockingham.
Vestal, Marvin	John Vestal	Spray	Rockingham.
Wade, J. Claude	Mrs. J. E. Wade	Mt. Gilead	Montgomery.
Walker, Henry B.	H. W. Walker	Apex	Wake.
Walker, Andrew	H. W. Walker	Apex	Wake.
Walker, Tyre	W. C. Walker	Abshers	Wilkes.
Walker, George	Mrs. Nancy Walker	Globe	Caldwell.
Waldrop, Fred	S. Waldrop	Asheville	Buncombe.
West, Julian	Geo. West	Kinston	Lenoir.
Weaver, Elijah	Hiram Weaver	Lansing	Ashe.
White, Alonso	John W. White	Gum Neck	Tyrrell.
Williams, Jonas	J. B. Williams	Inez	Warren.
Wells, Thomas	Frank Wells	Selma	Halifax.
Wilson, Fred	Ned Wilson	Wilhoit	Yancey.
Williams, Joe	M. D. Williams	Hackney	Chatham.
Williams, Ulmont	J. T. Williams	Cooper	Sampson.
Wilson, Donally	J. W. Wilson	Reece	Watuaga.
Woodard, William	Calvin Woodard	Black Creek	Wilson.

 GIRLS.

Adams, Lena May	Mrs. Nancy Adams	Vanceboro	Pitt.
Batchelor, Mary	George Adams	Wilson	Wilson.
Batton, Mary Elizabeth	Rufus Batton	Selma	Johnson.
Baynard, Ada	J. A. Baynard	Forest City	Rutherford.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Parent or Guardian.</i>	<i>Post-office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Beaver, Carrie	J. P. Beaver	China Grove	Rowan.
Berrier, Daisy	H. W. C. Berrier	Lexington R I	Davidson.
Biggers, Ethel	E. B. Biggers	Matthews	Mecklenburg.
Bigham, Lillie	J. H. Bigham	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Blackwell, Anice	E. S. Blackwell	Spencer	Rowan.
Blackwell, Gladys	Bernard Blackwell	Ruffin	Rockingham.
Boggs, Edith	J. L. Boggs	Brevard	Transylvania.
Bowers, Mary	John H. Bowers	Albemarle	Stanly.
Bradly, Sarah	W. W. Bradly	Morganton	Burke.
Bridgers, Winnie	A. E. Bridgers	Margarettesville	Northampton.
Britt, Vidalia	D. R. Britt	Cerrogordo	Columbus.
Bradshaw, Ruby	J. D. Bradshaw	Biscoe	Moore.
Bright, Jamie	Mrs. C. M. Bright	Brookford	Catawba.
Brady, Emma	N. H. Brady	Conover	Catawba.
Brown, Emma	R. L. Brown	Laurel Hill	Scotland.
Bunnell, Mary	Bragg Bunnell	Parkton	Robeson.
Buckner, Lizzie	Henry Buckner	Silk Hope	Chatham.
Burr, Mary	William Burr	Osborne	Richmond.
Carper, Mozelle	T. E. Carper	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Chandler, Emmie	R. T. Chandler	Virgilina, Va.	Granville.
Cook, Emma	Henry Cook	Round Peak	Surry.
Cook, Ella	Henry Cook	Round Peak	Surry.
Cox, Bessie	H. M. Cox	Buffaloford	Randolph.
Coltrane, Pearl	W. M. Coltrane	Winston-Salem, R2.	Forsyth.
Correll, Rettie	Elizabeth Correll	Boonford	Mitchell.
Creel, Nola	Geo. Creel	Raleigh	Wake.
Dale, Abbie	J. H. Dale	Morganton	Burke.
Davis, Rochelle	M. T. Davis	Castalia	Nash.
Deadmon, Blanche	John F. Deadmon	Salisbury	Rowan.
DeLoatch, Julia	William DeLoatch	Roanoke Rapids	Northampton.
Drum, Eva	J. B. Drum	Catawba, R 2	Catawba.
Durham, Mary	W. J. Durham	Roscoe	Chatham.
Durham, Josie	W. J. Durham	Roscoe	Chatham.
Edmondson, Lucile	F. M. Edmondson	Oak City	Martin.
Ennis, Maude	W. V. Ennis	Lillington	Harnet.
Ezell, Ruth	J. J. Ezell	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Ferguson, Ettie	John C. Ferguson	Concord	Cabarrus.
Fleming, Nina	N. H. D. Fleming	Bahama	Person.
Fowler, Ida	Manuel Fowler	Tabor	Columbus.
Frazier, Vertie	Geo. P. Frazier	Albemarle, R I	Stanly.
Freeze, May	M. S. Revis	Statesville	Iredell.
Fry, Catherine	Mrs. Katherine Fry	Taylorsville	Alexander.
Gallop, Clara	L. H. Gallop	Harbinger	Currituck.
Gardner, Daisy	G. W. Gardner	East Durham	Durham.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Parent or Guardian.</i>	<i>Post-office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Gill, Bessie.....	L. E. Gill.....	Henderson.....	Vance.
Grogan, Bessie.....	T. R. Grogan.....	Reidsville.....	Rockingham.
Guy, Julia.....	Mrs. Eliza Guy.....	Peoria.....	Watauga.
Hamilton, Irene.....	J. A. Hamilton.....	Chalybeate Spgs.....	Harnett.
Hardin, Alice.....	J. N. Hardin.....	Forest City.....	Rutherford.
Hill, Kate.....	E. H. Hill.....	Newport.....	Carteret.
Hilton, Eva.....	J. W. Hilton.....	Thomasville.....	Davidson.
Hollar, Elsie.....	Dr. O. L. Hollar.....	Taylorsville.....	Alexander.
Hollar, Bessie.....	Alonzo Hollar.....	Newton.....	Catawba.
Hopkins, Sarah.....	J. R. Hopkins.....	Skinnerville.....	Washington.
Howard, Ruth.....	J. A. Howard.....	Manchester.....	Cumberland.
Howell, Eunice.....	Jas. R. Howell.....	Ansonville.....	Anson.
Huffman, Grace.....	Mrs. Candace Huffman.....	Conover.....	Catawba.
Huffman, Eva.....	Richard Huffman.....	Goldsboro.....	Wayne.
Jarvis, Lydia.....	M. S. Hodges.....	Dobson.....	Surry.
Johnson, Lillie.....	J. W. Johnson.....	Southport.....	Brunswick.
Johnson, Sarepta.....	H. D. Johnson.....	Worthville.....	Randolph.
Jones, Aggie.....	Mrs. Sallie Almond.....	Albemarle.....	Stanly.
Jones, Blanche.....	Mrs. Sallie Almond.....	Albemarle.....	Stanly.
Jones, Jennie.....	Mrs. Sallie Almond.....	Albemarle.....	Stanly.
Julian, Elizabeth.....	David Eckard.....	Charlotte.....	Mecklenburg.
Kennedy, Mary G.....	A. F. Kennedy.....	Littleton.....	Vance.
Kendall, Eva.....	H. L. Kendall.....	Cottonville.....	Stanly.
Ketner, Edith.....	C. W. Ketner.....	China Grove.....	Rowan.
Kirby, Ruth.....	E. T. Kirby.....	Canton.....	Haywood.
Knotts, Willard.....	J. N. Knotts.....	Pee Dee, R I.....	Anson.
Knotts, Edna.....	J. N. Knotts.....	Pee Dee, R I.....	Anson.
Knotts, Nettie.....	J. N. Knotts.....	Pee Dee, R I.....	Anson.
Lisenbury, Susan.....	W. W. Lisenbury.....	Norwood.....	Stanly.
Lewis, Mollie.....	E. H. Lewis.....	Raleigh.....	Wake.
Lewis, Lydia.....	Willis Lewis.....	Stacy.....	Carteret.
May, Beulah.....	John May.....	Brown's Summit.....	Guilford.
Mauney, Ida.....	Geo. Mauney.....	Georgeville.....	Cabarrus.
Masters, Ethel.....	W. F. Masters.....	Asheville.....	Bufcombe.
McCain, Reba.....	D. N. McCain.....	Newport.....	Carteret.
McCurry, Rebecca.....	Mrs. Jennie McCurry.....	Marion.....	McDowell.
McCurry, Lola.....	S. W. McCurry.....	Bald Mt.....	Yancey.
McCall, Priscilla.....	R. A. Call.....	Morganton.....	Burke.
McCall, Leona.....	Mrs. Emma Overcash.....	Concord.....	Cabarrus.
McCullen, Fannie.....	L. I. Grantham.....	Mt. Olive.....	Wayne.
McFarland, Lillian.....	W. A. McFarland.....	Oxford.....	Granville.
McBane, Julia.....	S. F. McBane.....	Snow Camp.....	Alamance.
McKenzie, Lillie.....	W. M. McKenzie.....	Jackson Springs.....	Moore.
Milligan, Pearl.....	Mrs. Laura Milligan.....	Burlington.....	Alamance.

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Morgan, Gladys.....	Jesse Morgan.....	Leicester, R 1.....	Buncombe.
Morrison, Sallie.....	Webster.....	Jackson.
Moore, Blanche.....	J. C. Moore.....	Greensboro.....	Guilford.
Mundy, Annie Fay.....	McClellan Mundy.....	Denver.....	Lincoln.
Newton, Lizzie.....	Mrs. J. W. Newton.....	Maribel.....	Pamlico.
Newton, Leatha.....	Mrs. J. W. Newton.....	Maribel.....	Pamlico.
Pate, Eva.....	L. H. Pate.....	Kinston.....	Lenoir.
Patterson, Jessie.....	Capt. E. M. Patterson.....	Spencer.....	Rowan.
Parker, Malina.....	Egbert Hardy.....	Warsaw.....	Duplin.
Paris, Lizzie May.....	Dr. O. J. Paris.....	Graham.....	Alamance.
Paxton, Miriam.....	Chrisper Paxton.....	Glenville.....	Jackson.
Pendergrass, Clara.....	Mrs. Lizzie Knight.....	Henderson.....	Vance.
Pierce, Cora.....	W. S. Pierce.....	Windsor.....	Bertie.
Pike, Hazel.....	W. T. Pike.....	Greensboro.....	Guilford.
Prevatt, Orpah.....	Rev. F. A. Prevatt.....	Lumberton.....	Robeson.
Ray, Lucy.....	Sid F. Ray.....	Cane River.....	Yancey.
Ray, Rosatta.....	J. A. Ray.....	Pensacola.....	Yancey.
Reece, Iona.....	Joseph Reece.....	Cecil.....	Haywood.
Rhoads, Cora.....	J. H. Rhoads.....	Linney.....	Ashe.
Rhodes, Elmira.....	Samuel Rhodes.....	Glover.....	Nash.
Rhyder, Mary.....	Mrs. Cora B. West.....	Asheville.....	Buncombe.
Roberts, Eula.....	C. B. Roberts.....	China Grove.....	Rowan.
Rogers, Effie.....	John Rogers.....	Salisbury.....	Rowan.
Sames, Virgie.....	J. P. Sames.....	Marshall.....	Madison.
Scarboro, Mary.....	W. H. Scarboro.....	Concord.....	Cabarrus.
Scarborough, Lonnie.....	Zion B. Scarborough.....	Buxton.....	Dare.
Scott, Gracie.....	W. L. Scott.....	Siloam, R 2.....	Yadkin.
Shelton, Cora.....	Celia Shelton.....	Little Creek.....	Madison.
Simmons, Stella.....	W. B. Simmons.....	Cotton.....	Cumberland.
Smith, Merle.....	J. G. Smith.....	Charlotte, R 8.....	Mecklenburg.
Stearns, Lillian.....	J. E. Stearns.....	Monroe, R 4.....	Union.
Stroud, Lottie.....	J. T. Stroud.....	Deep Run.....	Lenoir.
Stockton, Myrtle.....	W. C. Stockton.....	Leeds.....	Macon.
Stephens, Lula.....	W. J. Stephens.....	Prospect Hill.....	Caswell.
Self, Iola.....	H. A. Self.....	Lincolnton.....	Lincoln.
Swain, Lucile.....	J. Walter Swain.....	Jerry.....	Tyrrell.
Smith, Ella.....	R. M. Smith.....	Francisco.....	Stokes.
Spivey, Bessie.....	Grey Spivey.....	Goldsboro.....	Wayne.
Thomas, Clara.....	Oliver Thomas.....	Lake Toxaway.....	Transylvania.
Thomas, Hattie.....	Mrs. Nettie V. Thomas.....	Thomasville.....	Davidson.
Thomas, Mattie.....	Lonnie Thomas.....	Marshville, R 1.....	Union.
Townsend, Thetis.....	N. A. Townsend.....	Lumberton, R 1.....	Robeson.
Tucker, Lillie.....	W. M. Tucker.....	Big Lick.....	Stanly.
Vick, Lucile.....	C. A. Vick.....	Kinston.....	Lenoir.

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Walker, Lillie	John C. Walker	Greensboro	Guilford.
Washam, Flossie	T. L. Washam	China Grove	Cabarrus.
Warters, Rosa	E. R. Warters	Magnolia	Duplin.
Watts, Lizzie	J. L. Watts	Matthews	Mecklenburg.
White, Sarah	J. D. White	Elizabeth City	Camden.
Withers, Lucy	W. A. Withers	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
Wilkerson, Kate	Matt. Wilkerson	Stovall	Granville.
Williams, Mary	M. D. Williams	Hackney	Chatham.
Winslow, Essie	J. V. Winslow	Gliden	Chowan.
Womble, Ruth	Willie Womble	Rocky Mount	Nash.
Yoder, Katherine	O. E. Yoder	Hickory	Catawba.
Zachary, Ophelia	J. M. Zachary	Calvert	Transylvania.



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